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STATISTICAL REPORT

ON

GANGRA OR MEILGHAT,

(Inhabited by the Korkus and other aboriginal tribes of India, and forming the Northern portion of the AKOLA DISTRICT, one of the four Divisions of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.)



1. GANGRA is situated between the 21° 15' and 21° 45' parallels of North Latitude, and 76° 35' and 77° 40' of East Longitude, and is bounded on the West and North-west by the District of Nimar; on the North and East by the Baitool District; and on the South by the Berar Valley. The area does not exceed 1,665 square miles, of which only 97,280 acres are at present under cultivation. The population consists of 7,607 men, 7,298 women, and 8,212 children, which gives a proportion of 13.9 inhabitants to the square mile on the entire area, or 152 on that cultivated.

2. Gangra consists of that portion of the Satpura Range situated between Kamla on the East and Jeitghar on the West, Plateaus suitable for Colonists. with the rich valleys and low plateaus adjoining the Sipna, Garga, Kapra, Kursi, and other streams draining the long features running North as far as the Tapti. The portion of the Satpura Range from which the above streams emanate, opens out into extensive undulating plateaus varying in height from 3,000 to 3,975 feet above the sea level, and are admirably suited for the location of European settlers, and for the cultivation of Tea, Coffee, Cotton and most of the Cereals. The climate is temperate and delightful, being equally free from the hot winds and prostrating heat of the plains, and the frost and snow of the Himalayas. With two exceptions, I have visited the whole of the Himalaya Sanitaria, and while admitting that they meet the wants and wishes of the vast majority of Englishmen, I have no hesitation in adding that for those who are anxious to reside throughout the year on their plantations, and superintend the laborers they employ, I know of no place so inviting as the beautifully wooded plateaus of Central India. At present the whole range may be considered a vast wilderness, without roads, bazars, or conveniences of any kind; but these objections will gradually disappear as the attention of colonists is drawn to the climate, and they become aware of the fact that, without interfering with the rights of a single native, they might purchase the fee simple of a 1,000 acres for a sum that is actually less than what in many parts of India is paid in rent acre for acre during a single year.

3. The following extract from a Medical Report forwarded to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Secundrabad, in July 1860, regarding the climate of Chickulda, may be applied to the whole of the higher plateaus situated between Salbaldi and Kamla in Baitool, and Makla, Mota, Masondi, Bairat, and the higher ridges adjoining Narnala and Pipardol in Berar:—

“It is, however, generally admitted by those who have resided at the station throughout the several seasons that the climate is mild and invigorating, and admirably suited to all classes of invalids, and to persons requiring a change from the oppressive and relaxing heat of the plains. Ladies and children in particular seem to derive much benefit from the place; and from my own observation I

Climate of Chickulda, 3,777 feet above sea level.

	Above Sea level.
Kamla	3,845 feet.
Mota	3,650 "
Bairat	3,975 "
Masondi	3,784 "

can say that I have seen children, weak and sickly-looking in going up, return to Cantonment strong and vigorous, and in several cases with a rosy hue on their cheeks. Invalids and others who have visited these hills, testify in the most unqualified terms to the salubrity of the climate; its beneficial influence in a few days is perceptible, and it has been frequently remarked that after the failure of all other means, patients, in almost every stage of disease, have rapidly recovered their health."

4. A report by Dr. Mackenzie, of the Hyderabad Contingent, contains the following observations on this sanitarium :—

"The morning air throughout the whole season is delightfully elastic and invigorating, and walking exercise was the favorite amusement at that time of the day with the ladies, who seemed to suffer no inconvenience from remaining in the open air till 8 o'clock.

"A light gentle breeze continues to blow during the day, and the nights are really so cool that, generally speaking, a sheet is by no means an unpleasant covering in the month of May.

"April is considered the most unpleasant month, the atmosphere becoming occasionally close and sultry about midday, but towards the afternoon large clouds regularly form, which fall in gentle showers, restoring the temperature to its usual mildness.

"At the commencement of the rains, about the 8th or 10th of June, the fogs set in, which render the place very disagreeable; but after a heavy fall of rain they entirely disappear, and the climate is then said to be very delightful."

5. There are at present 11 Bungalows at Chickulda, which are usually occupied during the hot months by visitors from Ellichpore and the neighbouring Stations of Omraoti and Hingoli, but as the leave allowed to visitors is limited to two and three months, the Station is deserted shortly after the commencement of the rains. Those who are able to remain have to procure provisions from Ellichpore, 18 miles distant, and involving the crossing of five Nalas, three of which are often, during the rainy season, swollen torrents, and exceedingly dangerous.

Houses at Chickulda. A new line of road along the long feature North of Damangao, and the southern face of the ridge under Mota, would not only be much shorter and cooler, but would avoid all but the Nala immediately under Doterker. Prior to ascertaining the approximate length of the line above Damangao, and the difference of level between the head of the Nala near Mota, and the base of the feature from which the ascent ought to commence, it would be impossible to give any idea of the gradient; but I have not the slightest doubt, from what I have seen of the line, that a road available for trucks and the smaller description of country carts might be readily opened.

6. A few of the houses at Chickulda have gardens attached, in which Scarcity of water during the hot months. Peas, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbages, Tea and Coffee are successfully cultivated. There is, however, during the dry months, a great scarcity of water, which has to be brought from the Labada tank, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Station. There are three springs on the plateau known as the Nag, Bala, and Bazar Jiras, which run throughout the year. There is also one immediately under Captain Allardyce's house, but the supply from all during the hot weather is insufficient to meet the wants of residents. Although unacquainted with the peculiarities of trap and basaltic formations, and, therefore, unable to speak with any confidence, I have no doubt, from what I know of surface drainage, that there are numberless subterraneous reservoirs, all more or less connected with each other within 40 or 50 feet of the surface of most of the elevated plateaus of the Satpura Range, and that if the lower channels of the springs on the slopes that drain these reservoirs could be reached, water would be found in great abundance throughout the year.

7. The soil adjoining the Sipna, Garga, Kapra, Kandu, Kursi and other streams, is the same as that of the richest part of Berar, and equally fitted for the cultivation of Cotton, Wheat, Gram, and Jowari.

Soil of the Valleys.

8. The soil of the lower plateaus is nearly, if not quite, as black and rich as that of the valleys; but as there is not the same abundance of water, it is not so generally occupied.

Of the lower plateaus.

9. The soil of the higher plateaus resembles oxide of iron in color, and although not so productive as that of the valleys, there is no doubt that it might be very extensively cultivated. Owing, however, to the comparative scarcity of water, and the objection of the people to locate themselves in a cold climate, it is nearly, if not entirely, uncultivated.

Of the higher plateaus.

Productions of Gangra.

10. The grain and vegetable productions of Gangra are:—

Rice.	Jeur.
Wheat.	Bardi.
Gram.	Kodo.
Peas.	Ralla.
Lank.	Kutki.
Masour.	Margi.
Jowari.	Potatoes.

11. Rice and Gram are the principal productions of Gangra, and are grown expressly for export. The former is much prized by the people of Berar and Boorhanpore, particularly the finest kind, which resembles that grown in the Pillibheet District. Gram is exported principally to Boorhanpore, but considerable quantities are brought into Berar through all the passes by people from Jalgao, Huirkeir, Anjangao, Ellichpore, and other places south of the range. Jowari grows very luxuriantly near Kalamkar and other places in the Sipna and Garga Valleys, also upon some of the lower plateaus. Bardi, Margi, Ralla, Kodo, Kutki, and one or two other hill grains, are grown upon the more elevated slopes and plateaus, and are used chiefly, if not entirely, by the Gonds. Potatoes are not cultivated by the Gonds of Gangra, although that vegetable would pay them better than any other. That sold at Chickulda and Ellichpore is grown by the Gowlies located at Mota, Chickulda, Shapur, and Bori, and by the Hindoo inhabitants of the Fort of Gawilgar.

12. The portion of the Satpura Range that falls within the boundary of Gangra is crossed by seven passes, which are known as the Dulghat, Saolmenda, Bengara, Mokote, Kasode, Gawilgar, and Malara Ghats. That from Huirkeir *viâ* Dulghat to Boorhanpore and Jelpi Amneir would, with a little repair, admit of the easy passage of wheeled conveyances. At present, owing to the practice that prevails of attaching logs of Teak of various lengths and weight to two or more bullocks, and drawing the same along the road, the line is cut up by holes varying from three to five feet in depth, and from six to ten in length, which renders it necessary to carry tools to repair such portions as would otherwise be impassable. The line runs over slight undulations, and the descents to the rivers are so easy that there would be no difficulty in keeping a made road in repair, if the present practice of dragging heavy logs of timber along the line were prohibited.

Passes across the Range.

13. The pass into Baitool from Ellichpore, *viâ* Bairam and Saolmenda, is a made road, and kept in repair at the public expense. The ascent from Bairam is not difficult for carts lightly laden, and the line is that which is most frequented by travellers from the North-Western Provinces.

14. The Bingara, Mokote, Kasode, Gawilgar, and Malara Passes can only be used for bullocks and asses; but, on the whole, the practice prevails of drawing heavy logs along the lines, which render them more difficult than they otherwise would be. The Bingara Pass leads from Jalgao in Berar to Zeinabad and Boorhanpore on the Tapti. All the rest are passes into Gangra.

15. The following is a free translation of the legend regarding the occupation of Gangra by the Emperor Akbar, and the origin of the present Hill Rajahs:

16. Shortly after the accession of the Emperor Akbar to the throne of Delhi, four ambassadors were sent by him with certain proposals to the independent Chiefs of Malwa and Guzerat. The propositions conveyed to these Chiefs are unknown,

Legend regarding the occupation of Gangra.

but having, it is believed, reference to their acknowledging the supremacy of the Emperor, and to their paying a portion of their revenues into the imperial treasury, they were indignantly rejected. The war which followed with Bazbahadoor, the Chief of Malwa, was long and sanguinary, but ending in his total defeat and the slaughter of his principal Officers; he fled to Boorhanpore, where he tendered his submission to the imperial general Adam Khan, who promulgated the authority of the Emperor throughout Malwa and its subordinate dependency of Gangra. Three years subsequently, or in 1548 A. D.,

972 Heejra, Akbar called for returns of the revenues of each Province of the Empire, and on

Authority of the Emperor proclaimed. these being furnished, he noticed that entire Pergunnahs were marked as non-productive, owing to their being overrun with forest, and the habitual resort of considerable bands of marauders. Being a liberal-hearted monarch, and anxious to encourage the occupation of deserted land by men of influence, and possessed of the requisite capital, he published an edict in which he promised his favor to all who would undertake the cultivation of deserted Districts, and to confer the hereditary rank of Nawab and Rajah upon such as were successful, accompanied by the grant of suitable Jaghirs to support the dignity of the same. Several of the Mahomedan and Hindoo Chiefs, and retainers of the Court profited largely by the liberal provisions of the edict, and amongst others two Rajpoots of the name of Bijarao and Garudrao, petitioned to be allowed to undertake what was necessary to bring Gangra under cultivation. Being pleased with their appearance and services, and anxious to induce them to use their utmost efforts to occupy the wild tract adjoining the Satpura Range, the Emperor conferred the hereditary title of Rajah upon both; and to ensure every attention being shewn to them, he addressed a firman to the Governor of Malwa, Shabas Khan Omdat-ul-mulk, enjoining him to render all the assistance that was necessary to enable them to carry out the orders they had received.

17. The newly constituted Rajahs Bejarao and Garudrao, on their arrival in Malwa, presented the firman to the Governor, Shabas Khan, who furnished them with the requisite advances, and desired them to lose as little time as possible in proceeding to their destination. The former Rajah, on arriving in Gangra, established himself at Maklah, and the latter at Dulghat. Their first measure was to

Makla and Dulghat occupied.

induce Kunbus and Gonds in considerable numbers from the adjoining Districts of Berar and Budnur, to settle on the rich lands adjoining the Tapti. Amongst the former was an opulent Zemindar of the name of Gondaji, who was induced by the promises of liberal emoluments to wait upon Bejarao, and to undertake the cultivation of land on the plateaus adjoining the Sipna and Garga Valleys. Gondaji was liberally supplied by both Rajahs with grain and money, which enabled him, in a few years, to effect all that he had undertaken. In time the greater portion of the low valleys and extensive portions of the plateaus adjoining were brought under cultivation. Villages were occupied, and weekly and bi-weekly markets for the sale of grain and other produce established. Gradually, however, the decomposed vegetable matter

Sickness of the people.

from the forest adjoining the streams, from which the people drew their water, undermined the constitution of the inhabitants, and numbers, who were becoming rich, prematurely closed their career in death. Bejarao and Garudrao, feeling alarmed at the number of deaths that had been reported, and dreading the desertion of the people to some other District, desired Gondaji, who was skilled in Physic, to devise a cure for the disease, which had assumed the form of an epidemic. All internal remedies proving ineffectual, Gondaji had recourse to the cautery, which benefitted considerable numbers, but not in time to check the desertion of entire villages in the richest part of the Sipna and Garga Valleys. A favorable report of the remedy authorized by Bijarao and Garudrao to neutralize the deadly influence of the climate having reached Delhi, accompanied by a statement that, notwithstanding the death and desertion of so many Kunbus, the cultivation of Gangra was still progressing, the Emperor was induced, as a mark of his approval, to grant in perpetuity to Bejarao the Jaghirs of Maklah and Damangao, and to Garudrao the Jaghirs of Dulghat, Katkali, and Jamghar.

18. In granting these Jaghirs, the Emperor enjoined both Rajahs to be particular in conciliating the people, protecting travellers, and establishing chowkies on the line of the principal passes into the Berar Valley. They were further enjoined to suppress dacoities by local bands from the adjoining Districts; and to render excuses on the plea of want of means unavailing, an additional grant, proportioned to the extra establishment required, was authorized from the tolls and taxes collected in certain villages of the Berar Valley. Both Bejarao and Garudrao implicitly followed the directions of the Emperor, and died at an advanced age, loved and respected by all around them. Their descendants, with a few exceptions, for upwards of two centuries, followed their example, and brought the valley into a high state of cultivation.

19. In 1809, six years subsequent to the capture of the Hill Fort of Gawilgar by the British Army under the late Duke of Wellington, a family difference between Kushial Sing, the Rajah of Maklah, and his uncle, Jeit Karn, induced the latter to apply to the Rajah of Nagpore for assistance, which being afforded, a severe struggle ensued between the uncle and Kushial Sing's half-brother Tirpat Karn, which ended in the death of the latter and the capture of the Fort of Jilpi Amneir, in which he had taken refuge. After the death of Tirpat Karn, Gangra was distracted by a civil war between Kushial Sing and Jeit Karn, which led to the desertion of extensive portions of Gangra. In 1810, Jeit Karn applied for assistance to the Nawab Salabat Khan of Ellichpore, through whose aid he slew his nephew Himmat Sing, and captured the Fort of Byragur near Meilghat. Subsequently Kushial Sing collecting a force, recaptured Byragur, and obliged his uncle to take refuge with the Nawab of Ellichpore.

20. Kushial Sing, a year or two after, proceeded to Mawas to celebrate his marriage with a daughter of one of the Chiefs of that place, and on his return to Maklah brought in his train a young Mahomedan of the name of Sheik Dulla, who was at first employed as a menial or personal attendant, and subsequently in the management of minor matters connected with the Jaghir; but he had scarcely attained his majority when he collected a band of marauders and began to rob travellers of all they possessed. This being reported to the Rajah, Sheik Dulla was summoned to Maklah to answer the charges preferred against him; but instead of obeying, he joined one of the Pindarrie darras in the neighbourhood, and in a short time became the dread of the inhabitants of Berar, and the adjoining valleys of Gangra. Being thoroughly conversant with the habits of the people, and intimately acquainted with the fastnesses of the Satpura Range, his ravages for several years extended over considerable tracts, and although repeatedly pursued, his movements were so rapid and the difficulties of following him into Gangra so great, that he invariably escaped. In 1813, Sheik Dulla, with a considerable body of Pindarries, joined the Rajah Chattersal and other Chiefs, and plundered the Districts adjoining Poonah, which induced the Peshwa to detach a large force under Trimbukji Danglia. In the action which followed the approach of the latter, Chattersal and other leaders were killed, and their bands dispersed, but Sheik Dulla, after plundering the country South of the Toombudra, returned in safety to the fastnesses of the Satpura Range. He was followed by Trimbukji into Gangra, and pursued as far as the Bhoot Korah, where he disappeared. The Rajah Kushial Sing and his brother Odut Sing, being suspected of conniving at his escape, if not of sharing in the plunder collected, were

confined, and the authority of the Peshwa proclaimed; the Jemadar Sydu being left to collect and remit the revenues of Gangra to Poonah. Subsequently to the departure of Trimbukji, the Rajah and his brother escaped from the Fort in which they were confined, and fled to Mawas, where they collected a force and returned to Gangra. The exact date of their return is not known,

but it was followed by a war with the Jemadar Sydu, which depopulated entire pergunnahs; each party appearing satisfied with firing villages when the inhabitants were unable to pay what was demanded. This continued with more or less

intermission until the year 1816, when Sydu was recalled to Poonah. In 1817 the Nawab Salabat Khan of Ellichpore was directed by the Nizam of Hyderabad to annex Gangra to Berar. This was readily effected after a short struggle with Kushial Sing, who was seized and conveyed to Ellichpore, where he ended his days two years after his deposition.

21. Jangu Sing, the nephew and adopted son of Kushial Sing, after his uncle's capture, joined Sheik Dulla with a body of horsemen and assisted him in plundering the Berar Valley. Parties were repeatedly detached in pursuit of the band, but their movements were so rapid, and the lower ridges of the Satpura Range so difficult to parties unacquainted with the bridle paths

Death of Sheik Dulla.

through the forest, that they were seldom followed into Gangra. In 1818 the Officer Commanding the British detachment in the neighbourhood of Asirghar, hearing that Sheik Dulla was within 40 or 50 miles of his Camp with only a few followers, detached a Seik of the name of Ram Sing to obtain correct information of his locality. Ram Sing being an old friend of the Pindarrie leaders, and associated with him in most of his raids prior to the capture of Kushial Sing, experienced no difficulty in obtaining an interview. It is uncertain what passed between them, or for what period they remained together, but it is believed that, failing to induce Sheik Dulla to follow the example of other leaders in tendering his submission, and being actuated by the hope of a large reward from the British Government, Ram Sing took advantage of the illness of the Pindarrie Chief to stab him to the heart with his own dagger, while suffering from delirium brought on by an attack of Jungle fever. A small mound of clay, white-washed with chunam near Gatu Chickie, still indicates the spot where his remains were interred.

22. Subsequent to the death of Sheik Dulla, Jangu Sing, the titular Rajah of Maklah, applied through the Talookdar located at Meilghat for subsistence allowance, which, after considerable delay, was authorized from a

Death of Jangu Sing.

tax on the distilleries of spirits, and on other produce of the valley which he enjoyed until 1835; when, finding what was realized insufficient to meet his wants, he proceeded to Hyderabad, where he died urging his claims to what had been authorized by the Emperors of Delhi. After the death of Jangu Sing, the late Rajah Futteh Sing, the surviving representative of Bejarao, applied through Major Twemlow, Commanding the Brigade at Ellichpore, to be reinstated in the Jaghir of his ancestors; but his case met with no consideration. In 1840,

Inroads of the Rajahs of Jamgar and Katkali.

however, attention was drawn to Rajah Dhan Sing of Jamgar, and to Rajah Barat Sing of Katkali, descendants of Garudrao, who, having no subsistence allowance, collected a party of Rohillas, and made several inroads into Berar. On the last occasion they carried away the whole of the cattle belonging to the large village of Patrote seizing also the two sons of Kistnaji Bagmareha, an opulent native of Nimkera, whom they declared they would detain until some provision was made to meet their wants. A detachment of Cavalry and Infantry from Ellichpore captured both Rajahs, who were confined pending the receipt of orders from Hyderabad. Meanwhile the cattle belonging to the village of Patrote and the two children of Kistnaji were released, and subsequently both Rajahs were permitted to return to their residences.

23. The British Resident at Hyderabad hearing of these disturbances, and being anxious to deal equitably with the re-

Subsistence allowance sanctioned.

presentatives of Bijarao and Garudrao, obtained the consent of the Nizam's Government to an inquiry being made into the claims of each by Captain B. Johnston, and the Amir Mirza Golam Abas Ali Beg, commonly called Nawab Jani. The former Officer visited the principal places in Gangra, and, after a careful inquiry into the claims of the Hill Rajahs, recommended a monthly allowance to all, which was increased in 1857 to the following sums, in consideration of their supporting a certain

number of Police peons, and establishing chokies on the line of the principal passes into the Berar Valley :—

	Rupees.	Police.
Rajah Futteh Sing of Maklah	300	40
„ Tara Sing of Dulghat	150	25
„ Dhan Sing of Jamgar	100	10
„ Jan Sing of Katkali	150	15
„ Ganpat Sing of Rupagar... ..	100	10
„ Tomaji of Jitgar	50	„

24. The following are the Pergunnahs into which Gangra is divided.

Sub-divisions of Gangra.

The boundaries are not demarcated by pillars ; but being all known to the people, they have been outlined in the map of Gangra. The following is the extent of cultivated and uncultivated land in each. The number of inhabitants per square mile has been added to afford an idea of the comparative population of each Pergunnah.

25. *Byragar*.—This Pergunnah contains 55 inhabited and 67 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	21,760
Uncultivated and waste	2,24,000
Population per square mile on the entire area	10
On the cultivated area	119

26. *Katkomb*.—This Pergunnah contains 88 inhabited and 34 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	28,160
Uncultivated and waste	1,81,760
Population per square mile on the entire area	20
On the cultivated area	148

27. *Katkali*.—This Pergunnah contains 26 inhabited and 86 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	8,960
Uncultivated and waste	1,21,600
Population per square mile on the entire area	8
On the cultivated area	114

28. *Saorimehal*.—This Pergunnah contains 16 inhabited and 36 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	7,040
Uncultivated and waste	1,76,640
Population per square mile on the entire area	3
On the cultivated area	88

29. *Rupagar*.—This Pergunnah contains 11 inhabited and 23 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	1,280
Uncultivated and waste	22,400
Population per square mile on the entire area	23
On the cultivated area	424

30. *Jamgar*.—This Pergunnah contains nine inhabited and 17 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	640
Uncultivated and waste	39,680
Population per square mile on the entire area	5
On the cultivated area	340

31. *Gawilgar*.—This Pergunnah contains 16 inhabited and 15 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	2,560
Uncultivated and waste	36,480
Population per square mile on the entire area	18
On the cultivated area	282

32. *Meilghat*.—This Pergunnah contains seven inhabited and nine deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	3,200
Uncultivated and waste	6,400
Population per square mile on the entire area	106
On the cultivated area	317

33. *Mokot*.—This Pergunnah contains 10 inhabited and 10 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	1,280
Uncultivated and waste	39,680
Population per square mile on the entire area	7
On the cultivated area	227

34. *Jilpi Amneir*.—This Pergunnah contains 48 inhabited and 12 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	19,200
Uncultivated and waste	70,400
Population per square mile on the entire area	33
On the cultivated area	152

35. *Opadkera*.—This Pergunnah contains five inhabited and 13 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	1,280
Uncultivated and waste	18,560
Population per square mile on the entire area	12
On the cultivated area	190

36. *Silona*.—This Pergunnah contains nine inhabited and 16 deserted villages.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land	1,280
Uncultivated and waste	21,120
Population per square mile on the entire area	20
On the cultivated area	345

37. *Narnala*.—All the villages in this Pergunnah, ten in number, are deserted.

The area is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated land (by men from adjoining villages)	640
Uncultivated and waste	9,600

38. In explanation of the mode in which the cultivated area of each Pergunnah has been ascertained, it may be mentioned that the extent of cultivated land has been outlined during the course of the Survey, and subsequently computed by the aid of the usual figures. The extent of error to which this mode of measurement is liable depends upon the scale of the Survey, and upon the inclination of the slopes upon which the fields outlined are situated. As no allowance has been made for the latter, the entire extent having been treated as a flat surface, the area given is necessarily under that which ought to be shown. As these measurements, however, form no part of the work of a Topographical Survey, they are given merely as approximations, and to afford an idea of the comparative state of each Pergunnah as regards cultivated and waste land.

39. As regards deserted villages, only those the sites of which were recognized, or pointed out by the people, have been marked in the map of Gangra. Numbers have, in all probability, escaped notice, if I may judge of the extent of partially cleared land upon which no sites could be identified, or information of their locality obtained.

40. *Rivers.*—There are no navigable rivers in Gangra, unless the Tapti, which forms a portion of the boundary, may be considered such during the rainy season.

41. The streams that drain the northern face of the range and fall into the Tapti, are the following :—

42. *Sipna.*—This stream rises near Kamla and Kukru in the Baitool District, and runs south of the Maklah plateau for 8 or 10 miles. It then takes a North-westerly course, and passing under the villages of Harisal and Duni, unites with the Tapti North-west of Amneir.

43. *Garga.*—This stream rises under Bairat, the highest point of that portion of the Satpura Range which is situated between the Warda and Tapti rivers. It runs nearly North-west throughout its course, passing near the villages of Malur and Kalamkar, and uniting with the Tapti immediately under the Southern face of the Fort of Amneir.

44. *Kapra.*—This stream rises on the plateau near Katkomb, and for some distance forms the boundary of the Katkomb and Byragar Pergunnahs. It falls into the Tapti close to the deserted village of Meilghat.

45. *Kundu.*—This stream rises close to the village of Kamla in the Baitool District, and after passing through the Katkomb and Saoligar Pergunnahs falls into the Tapti.

46. *Kursi.*—This stream rises in the Baitool District below the village of Dhar, and after passing through a portion of the Katkomb Pergunnah re-enters Baitool.

47. *Majri.*—This stream rises near Huldukera, and drains the whole of the Dulghat Valley, passing in its course under the durgah of Mulung Shah, Manjroth, and Joban Tekri, where it enters the Tapti.

48. *Dewan.*—This stream and its tributaries drain the whole of the plateaus adjoining Patola, and after passing through the Pergunnahs of Saorimehal and Manjroth, falls into the Tapti near the Fort of Dhar.

49. In furnishing the above list of the principal streams, it may be mentioned that there are several large feeders, such as the Tolar and similar Nuddies, but as they all fall into some of the streams above particularized, they have not been separately noticed. The whole of those enumerated run throughout the year, and some contain considerable pools of water, in which the buffaloes of Gangra, during the hot months, shelter themselves from the flies peculiar to forest land.

50. *Roads.*—There are no made roads in Gangra, nor are there any that are kept in repair at the public expense, except the one that connects Ellichpore with the Sanitarium at Chickulda. The principal routes are the following, which only require to be cleared of stunted jungle and thorny bushes, to meet the requirements of the people until the population reaches that of the Berar Valley.

51. Cart track from Boorhanpore *via* Kalamkar and Chapoli to Baisdai
To Baisdai. in the Baitool District.—This line is very much frequented by the people of the adjoining Districts, and presents less engineering difficulties than any other. It was upon a portion of this line that Tantia Topee retreated in 1858.

52. Cart and bridle tracks from Kalamkar, Meilghat and Byragar, across
Across the several passes into Berar. the several passes into the Gangra Valley.

53. Cart and bridle tracks from Kalamkar to the residences of the
To Maklah, Gawilgar, &c. Rajahs of Maklah and Dulghat.

54. Bullock track from Baisdai in Baitool over the upper plateaus to Gawilgar.—Loaded Camels and Elephants have been taken over this line, but the descent under the Kukru plateau rendered it necessary to unload the former for a portion of the distance.

55. In addition to the above, there are cart tracks to most of the villages situated upon the low ground, and several towards the northern face of the range, but these are used chiefly, if not entirely, for removing timber from the forest.

56. The information collected by myself regarding the peculiarities and habits of the Korkus of Gangra differs so slightly from that furnished of the Gonds of Gangra by Mr. Bullock, late Officiating Commissioner of the Assigned Districts, in one of his Administrative Reports, that I prefer quoting from the same to repeating in my own language what has already been so clearly expressed. As he does not, however, appear to be aware of the fact that the population of Gangra consists principally, if not entirely, of Korkus, the substitution of the term Korku for that of Gond would remove the only objection that can be made to my using the information he has furnished. The following are Photographs of the people referred to :—



Korkus of Gangra.



Nehals of Gangra.

“The Gonds are cultivators of the ground, and are neither predatory nor warlike. They have the character of being extremely industrious. As soon as their crops are gathered in, they go into the woods to cut teak wood and bamboos, which they carry down to the markets of Berar for sale. They till the ground on the most simple plan, and do not practise artificial irrigation. They are represented to be honest and truthful, and, except when intoxicated, humble and quiet. When drunk they have an inordinate idea of their own importance and independence, and have at all times a wild love of liberty. They are extremely ignorant, their language is not written, and no Gond has ever been taught to read or write any language. In arithmetic they have no words to indicate a higher number than twelve. They have no knowledge of any art or science; they neither weave nor work in iron or wood, except to make the frames of their farming implements. Their dress is similar to the dress of the Koonbi in the low country, consisting ordinarily of a head cloth and dhoti, and in the monsoons of a kumul or blanket. The women sometimes cover their breasts and sometimes not; both sexes are excessively dirty in person, and their clothing and ornaments are of the coarsest manufacture.

Character of the Gonds of Gangra.

“To this day the Gonds resist the undue exactions of the Tehsildar in a way peculiar to themselves. If he departs from his agreement and demands more upon a field than was originally fixed, the Gond gathers the whole of his property into a heap, sets fire to it, and abandons the place. A people of this quick and irascible temperament require kind and cautious treatment and management; and to secure this it is desirable that their rulers should live amongst them, and gain their confidence,—but instead of this their hereditary rulers have been deposed, and none others have taken their place. The new Zemindars of the low country who have gradually crept in the place of the late Rajahs, and exercise authority over the ryots, have not settled on the hills the climate of which they dislike.

Temper of the Gonds, and desirability that their rulers should live amongst them.

“The Gond is a Hindoo, but his religion appears to be merely imitative, and they have either taken their belief from the people of the plains, or have adopted the same superstitious observances. They have neither temple, priest, nor scripture of their own. They are not worshippers of images, but of stone, which is the only symbol of the deity they acknowledge. They chiefly worship Narsingrao, Hunaman, Mahadeo, and Bowani. They observe the same feasts and holidays as other Hindoos, with the exception of the Holee, which they celebrate at different periods, to suit their own convenience or fancy. They sacrifice sheep and buffaloes on feast days and on other occasions of ceremony. I have no reason to suppose that they are addicted to human sacrifice, but it is thought that the men who profess sorcery do take lives to propitiate the deity. They eat all flesh but that of cows and oxen. They are fond of rearing pigs and poultry, which they eat.

Religion of the Gonds.

“They practice and believe in magic and divination. Every District has its Bhoomka, who has the art of charming Tigers, and rendering them harmless. It is not improbable that these animals lose part of their ferocity in the colder climate of the hills. Even below the hills the supernatural power of the Gond sorcerers is generally credited. On all occasions of births, marriages, or other important events, they consult their Josi, or Seer, who foretels the future fate of the newly born, or married pair. In case of serious illness the magician is more employed than the physician. There is one class of this tribe called the Raj Gond, who are stated to have considerable knowledge of simples, and to make successful cures, but they do not belong to the range, and chiefly reside in towns and in the low country.

Tiger charmers.

“The Gond is allowed to marry two wives. Divorce is unfrequent among them. The marriage ceremony simply consists in the friends of both parties meeting to feast and dance, and to get excessively drunk. The bridegroom is expected to make the father of the bride some presents. The Gonds have music on festive occasions

Customs of the Gonds.

which the Nehal is not allowed. A dhole and dholki, or large and small drum, and a small fife are the only musical instruments I have seen. They have a custom of erecting a wooden pillar on which the figures of a horse, and of the sun and moon, are rudely carved in front of the hut of the married couple, which remains until it rots away. They are unable to account for the origin of this custom, or the meaning of the symbolical representations cut on the pillar.

"The Gond carries no offensive weapons, and is not expert in the use of arms of any kind. He has a hatchet, which serves him for all purposes. Their huts are not built of stones or earth, but of tats. They are made low because of the high winds, but rather large. A Gond village is merely a collection of huts without a surrounding wall.

"In every village there is a patail. The office is elective, not hereditary, but the son of a patail is chosen in preference to another, if otherwise qualified. His duties correspond with those discharged by patails in the low country.

"The condition of the Gonds at the present time is in the last degree destitute, and the population very much reduced, and is yearly diminishing. Within the memory of men now living, the hills were thickly populated and well cultivated. It is stated to have been proverbial that the villages were within a peacock's flight of each other, and that the sound of the drum was to be heard from village to village. The markets of Berar are also said to have been abundantly supplied with rice from the hills.

Destitute condition of the Gonds.

"The invasions of the hills by the armies of the Bhonsla, Peshwa, and Salabatkhan, the Nawab of Ellichpore, at different periods during the early part of the present century, and the great famine of 1803-4, which desolated this part of the country, no doubt drove out and destroyed a great number of the Gonds; but the same causes of deterioration were in progress on the plains as well as on the hills, and the present depressed state of the hill tribes is, therefore, to be traced to causes more permanent than war and famine. Indeed it is stated that the revenues of the most productive portion of the hills have diminished three-fourths since the dates of these occurrences.

"By the late arrangements, the Gond Rajahs have been made or confirmed as stipendiaries of Government on condition that they finally relinquish all their watandari and proprietary claims on their Jaghirs in the hills, and their hucks and roosooms in the low country."

57. In extracting the above from the Administrative Report of the late Officiating Commissioner of the Assigned Districts, I would prominently notice that the Korkus of Gangra periodically move from one place to another, and that if the new land occupied by them were inferior, or involved more labor in clearing than that vacated, the present system of allowing a nominal rate would be intelligible; but as the new land occupied is, in the majority of cases strictly fallow, and, therefore, more productive than that given up as unfit for further cultivation, nominal rates not only involve a large loss to the public revenue, but encourages periodical changes of location. I am aware that the very large extent of uncultivated land in Gangra and the adjoining Pergunnah of Saoligai (about 1,500,000 acres) renders this to a certain

extent unavoidable, and that the reasons* assigned by the people themselves for these periodical movements, unreasonable as they appear, are deserving of some consideration. As their tendency, however, is to unsettle the habits of the people, and prevent their building houses of less perishable materials than grass and bamboo matting, I think any measure, the tendency of which was to check these periodical changes of location, would not only improve the public revenue, but be highly beneficial to the people themselves.

58. In noticing the above I would further observe that as the hill Rajahs have no longer the authority they formerly exercised, and the Tehsildar resides at Argaoon, several miles south of Gangra, the location of an Assistant Commissioner on one of the many unoccupied plateaus, within easy access of all the Pergunnahs, would be a very great boon to the people; ensuring as it would a

* An increase of wild animals; Cholera; assumed exhaustion of the soil after 3 years' cultivation; exactions of the local authorities; the death of the Head man of a village, or even of a few children within a given period.

Location of an Assistant Commissioner in Gangra.

knowledge of their own rights as British subjects, and a determination to resist the illegal exactions to which they have been subject for years.

59. To cite a few cases that have come within my own knowledge, I may mention that I have paid for fowls that I never saw, but which were openly taken by Policemen in my name; that the present practice of seizing men and even women as bigaries, and obliging them to carry loads for considerable distances without remuneration of any kind, has repeatedly led, during the course of my work in Gangra, to the desertion of the inhabitants of an entire village on my coming into view; that, although I repeatedly explained to the people that the seizure of themselves and their women for such purposes was strictly prohibited, and that they had only to complain to have the practice suppressed, I failed in making any impression. One man quicker than the others asked me to whom? I replied to the Sahib—when he retorted, shaking his head and pointing to the range that had to be crossed. Nothing could be more expressive, or more clearly convey the impression that the remedy was worse than the disease. Knowing what I do of the gross ignorance of the people, and the good that would result from the location of an Assistant Commissioner in the heart of Gangra, I have no hesitation in urging its necessity, both on account of the increase that would accrue to the public revenue, and the happiness that it would bring to the people. That I am not singular in giving expression to this opinion will be plain from paragraph 2 of the late Officiating Commissioner's report, above extracted, wherein, for reasons that he explains, he records his opinion that the rulers of the Gonds ought to live amongst them.

60. To show how little is really known of Gangra and the necessity there is for European supervision, I have merely to notice the extent of land actually under cultivation (97,280 acres), and to observe that if only eight annas per acre were charged for the same, the return ought to exceed on this account alone 43,000 Rupees; but if to this be added the large tax on distilled spirits, (the Korkus and Gonds as a people being habitual drunkards), some idea may be formed of what Gangra ought to yield without, in the slightest degree, pressing upon the people. The revenue realized at present does not exceed Rupees 12,000, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of what would be fair to the Government and liberal to the people.

61. In noticing the above I have purposely refrained from all reference to the 338 deserted villages of Gangra, because I have not the means of satisfying myself as to the whole of these being distinct villages or merely sites periodically occupied by the people in passing from one part of Gangra to another. I have no doubt, however, from the situation of the majority of these sites, and the extent of cleared land in their vicinity, that they might all be occupied; and in drawing attention to the fact, I would adduce it as an additional reason for European supervision.

62. The following is a Photograph of the Gowlies of Gangra:—



Gowlies of Gangra.

63. The Korkus are located all over Gangra, but the Gowlies are only found on the higher plateaus, or near the heads of the upper valleys. The Gowlies are quite distinct from the Korkus, and live principally upon the dairy produce of the cow and buffalo; moving the latter during the hot months to the Sipna, Garga, and other valleys in which there is an abundance of water. Like the Korkus, they rent land and cultivate, whatever they require, but seldom change the sites of their villages. Their houses, however, resemble those built by the Korkus, consisting entirely of grass and bamboo matting, but larger and usually with small patches of land attached, in which potatoes are grown. The Gowlies are, no doubt, the same caste of people as those located in the plains, but from what I have seen of the Korkus of Gangra, and the Gonds of Nagpore and Rewa, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that they are the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of India, and that in several respects they resemble the Torus or Todas of the Himalaya Terrai: having the same predilection for forest land, the same habit of periodically changing their places of location, and the same pretensions to charm tigers and injure their enemies by the aid of sorcery. Although the Korku and Gond are believed to be Hindoos, they are quite distinct from the people of the plains. In support of this, I would notice that, although the Korku prides himself upon not killing the cow, the Gond has no objection whatever to slaughtering and eating beef. Indeed, although of the same race, the distinction between the two consists principally in this: both worship Raon, who is annually slaughtered in effigy during the Dussera by Hindoos of all denominations; both have images of tigers in the vicinity of their villages; both observe similar festivals and resemble each other in features and habits, and although Hunaman and other Hindoo idols are seen near their villages, my belief is that they were introduced by the Hindoo Rajahs Bejarao and Garudrao, and their descendants, or by the Koonbies, who were brought into Gangra from Berar and the adjoining Districts. I would further observe that I have never met Korkus or Gonds located at a great distance from the forest. Indeed as the people of the more open country encroach upon the land they have cleared and cultivated, they retire further into the forest, and appear as a people to be more contented when within its vicinity, than when at a distance.

64. The following information regarding the timber of the Gangra Forest is extracted from a report submitted by Captain Justice, of the Hyderabad Contingent, to the Resident, in support of the necessity of appointing a Conservator of Forests:—

“The Teak tree of Gangra, although not nearly so numerous as the Daora, or so high as the Teuse, is more in demand than either, and is found in great abundance on the sides and summits of the low plateaus adjoining the Sipna, Garga, and other tributaries of the Tapti. Goles from 12 to 25 feet and upwards in length, and from 5, 6, 7 and 8 inches in diameter, can be obtained in any quantity. Logs of a much larger size are also procurable, but owing to the present practice of cutting young trees, these are only found on the sides and summits of the higher ridges, or in ravines access to which is more difficult than to the more open ground. The stems of the Teak tree, from which the goles are usually removed, are from 18 to 24 inches in diameter, and from 6, 7 to 9 and 10 feet in height; numbers are upwards of 30 inches in diameter, but only 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

“The Daora is found in all parts of Gangra, and is far more abundant than the Teak, although it does not attain the same height or girth. It is not so universally used on account of its closeness of grain, and its comparative weight to other logs of the same size, but it is quite as durable as Teak, and would answer admirably for buildings in which wood of a little extra weight was not considered a serious objection. The Gonds bring down considerable quantities of this wood for the shafts of carts, for which it is chiefly used.

“Teuse is a much scarcer wood than either of the above; but although not so readily procurable, it is periodically brought into Berar, and sold at higher rates than either of the former.

“Daman and Sishan are also brought into Berar by the Gonds of Gangra. The former is used principally for walking sticks, bows, &c., and the latter

for chairs, doors, tables, &c., being more expensive than any of the other descriptions of wood.

“The Ebony grows to a large size in particular parts of Gangra ; but owing to its weight and the little demand for its logs, it is seldom brought down by the Gonds.

“The yellow Haldea, Beja Sar (box wood) and Sewan are also found in great abundance in Gangra, and sold in Berar. The two former are used principally for combs, boxes, and ornaments, and the latter for palkees, yokes of bullocks, &c., being lighter than most other woods. There are several other descriptions of wood found in the forests adjoining the Tapti, but I am unable at present to furnish reliable information regarding the abundance or uses of the same.

“Teak, as well as all other descriptions of timber, is at present removed from Gangra free of the slightest tax of any kind. Apart from the consideration of the large revenue that is thus lost to Government, the present practice of allowing the people to fell trees of all ages has the effect of rendering the timber on the more open ground unfit for anything but goles and rafters of the most ordinary kind. This is particularly observable in the forest adjoining Chapoli, Byragar, and other places through which the principal roads pass, and the practice, if continued, will in time reduce the Teak forests adjoining the Sipna and Maklah ridges to a similar state. That the imposition of a tax is necessary to prevent the present wasteful expenditure of Teak by the Gonds of Gangra, may be inferred from the fact that the whole of the huts inhabited by them are built entirely of this wood, and that as they generally move from one part of Gangra to another after three or four years' occupation, the old huts, if not burned prior to their departure, are invariably consumed by the annual fires of the forest. A Gond hut usually requires 20 rafters of sizes in addition to the 10 or 12 used for keeping down the grass of the roof. Allowing only one hut for each family, the usual expenditure of Teak rafters on this account alone is upwards of 20,000 ; but as Teak, from its abundance, lightness, and durability, is used for other purposes as well, it is impossible, without taxing what is removed, to check its wanton destruction, or form a correct estimate of the annual expenditure.

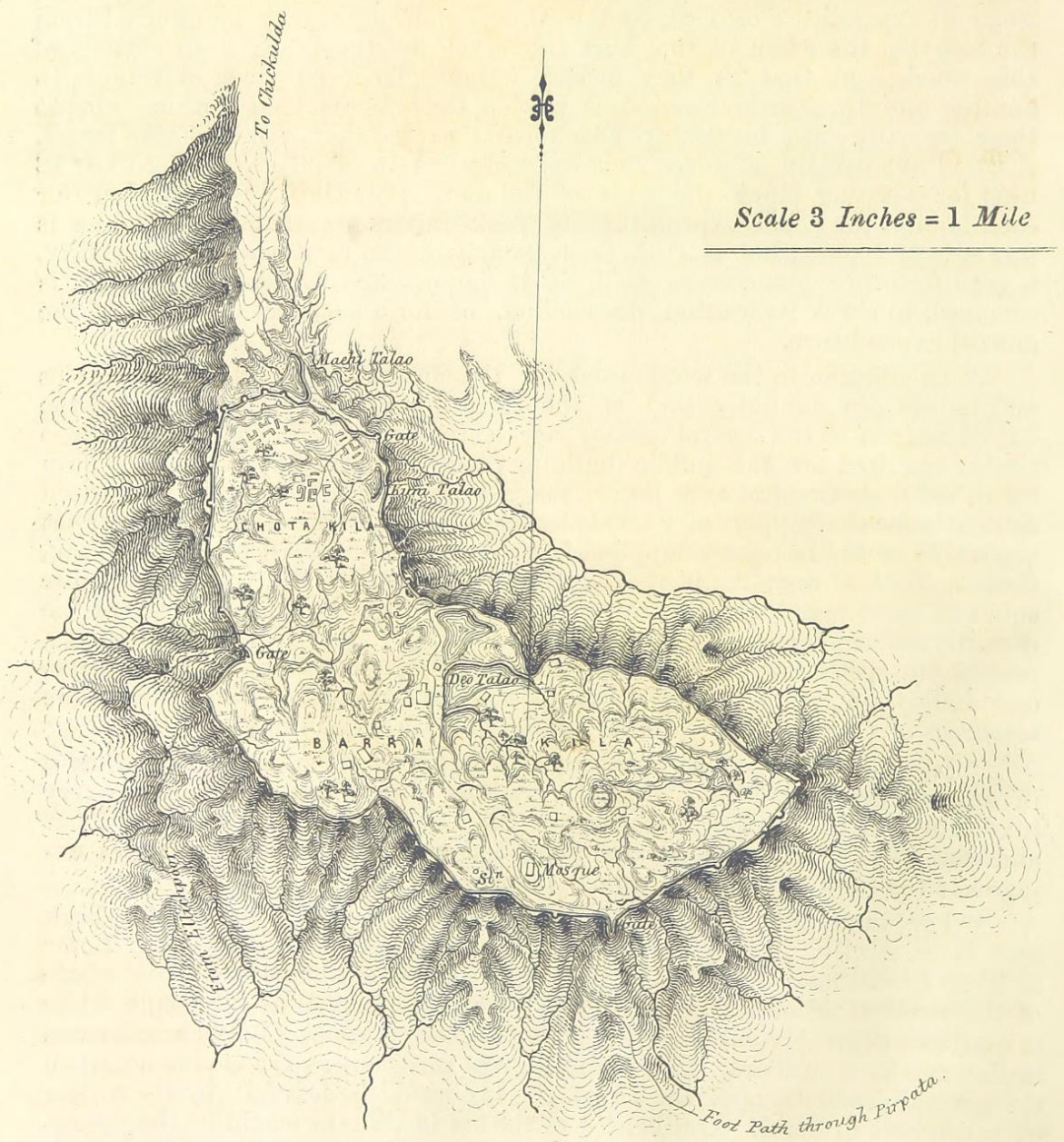
“In addition to the wood used by the Gonds, 3,000 cart loads of goles and rafters are annually sold at the large town of Boorhanpoor, and the bazars nearest to the several passes across the Satpura Range. Most of the timber required for the public buildings at Omraoti and Akola has been furnished from Gangra, and lately the Railway authorities have authorized contracts for the supply of 24,000 sleepers, 9 feet in length. Assuming that the whole of the latter are supplied from Gangra and consist entirely of Teak, there is little, if any, doubt that, although the forests of Gangra are quite equal to the demand, the number of sleepers furnished will not represent the quantity of timber removed, the Gonds being not only improvident as a people, but accustomed to consider the forests their own peculiar property, and indisposed or rather ignorant of the importance of husbanding the resources of Gangra if the present supply is to be maintained.

“In addition to timber, bamboos and grass can be obtained from Gangra in any quantity, and at comparatively low rates. The latter grows very luxuriantly on the southern features of the Satpura Range, and might, if cut and stored early in the season, be furnished at a considerable saving of expense to the horses of the Ellichpore Battery.

“For thatching bungalows as well as native houses, the Teak leaf is generally, if not invariably, used, and is brought into Berar in large quantities. A small tax upon the above, and indeed upon the whole of the productions of the Gangra Forest, would not be felt by the people, while it would considerably enhance the value of what is now sold for small sums in the markets of Berar. Living in a great measure, as the Gonds do, upon the natural productions of the forest, the tax would be less felt by them than by consumers in Berar. One benefit of the tax in Gangra would be the preservation of Teak and other valuable timber, which, if cut at too early a stage, is unfit for all but the most ordinary purposes.”

65. The remarkable Forts of Gawilgar and Narnala being within the limits of Gangra, the following information is furnished to afford an idea of their extent and structure. Both Forts have been dismantled and the greater number of the guns broken up and sold by public auction. The whole of the gates have been burned and a small portion of the walls adjoining them thrown down. Neither Fort can, therefore, be considered of any importance so long as the plains they overlook belong to the British Government. In 1803-4, the Fort of Gawilgar was held by Ragojhi Bhonsla of Nagpore, whose General, Beni Sing, was killed while opposing the entrance of the storming party of the force under the late Duke of Wellington. Since its capture it has belonged to His Highness the Nizam, to whom it was transferred with the greater portion of the Berar Valley by the British Government. There is a tradition generally believed by the people that Beni Sing, a day or two before his death, murdered his wives and children, and threw the whole of the treasure belonging to the Bhonsla into the large tank under the small Musjid. Whether true or false, it may be observed that the house occupied by Beni Sing is still standing, and that its situation with respect to the tank is such as to render it highly probable that the latter was the place into which the treasure was thrown.

Fort of Gawilgar.



66. The Fort of Gawilgar, of which the above is a sketch, is situated upon one of the southern features of the Satpura Range, and about 14 miles west of Ellichpore. It is 3,595 feet above the sea level, and about 2,400 feet above the valley of Berar, which it overlooks. The fortifications consist of a massive wall of stone masonry, 8 gates and 63 flanking towers, forming what are known as the upper and lower, or large and small Forts. The former commands the approach from the south, and the latter from the north. Subsequent to its capture by the Duke of Wellington in 1803, and its occupation by a Detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent, a road was opened along the western face of the hill, which is practicable for laden animals, and is that usually used by visitors to the Chickulda sanitarium, situated about four miles to the north. The Pirpata path, although the shortest, is very steep, and is impracticable for all but pedestrians. It enters by the Pirpata gate, and, after traversing a portion of the upper or large Fort, meets the present road near the village of Gawilgar. A third road enters the Sampan Valley north of the large village of Damangao, and after passing over a portion of the upper valley of Amjera, enters the village of Shapur, from whence it traverses the plateau to Labada. This was the route taken by the Duke of Wellington; Labada being the point from which the lower and upper Forts were breached, and subsequently stormed.

67. The upper Fort is at present deserted, the Havildar's guard having been removed in 1858 after the dismantling of the Fort. Most of the guns have been broken up and sold by auction, but the powder in the magazine instead of being blown away, was thrown into the lower tank, the water in which has, in consequence, become unfit for drinking or bathing.

68. No information could be obtained regarding the people by whom the Fort was erected; but although occupied by the Bamani Kings of the Deccan, it must have been in existence long prior to their time, one of the gates being ornamented by figures of animals which are not of Mahomedan origin, although common to both Gawilgar and Narnala. These consist of an animal resembling a tiger, but so large as to admit of its holding five elephants, one in its mouth, and one in each of its claws. The other is a figure half human, with two heads in the act of eating two tigers supported on its wings. No information could be obtained regarding either of these animals, but if the tigers on the wings of the latter are intended to represent those killing five elephants, some idea of its size may be formed by the weight it is represented as supporting. Between the two upper figures is a tree supposed to be of the cocoanut species.

69. The upper and lower Forts are situated upon opposite plateaus and connected by a wall varying in height from 20 to 25 feet. Portions of the fortifications consist of blocks of stone quarried from the rocks adjoining, but of such weight as to render it surprising how such masses were lifted and placed in their present position. The following is a Photograph of the Delhi and Sadhul gates near which the storming party in 1803 attempted to enter the Fort. The attack on the upper gate failed, but that near the lower one succeeded, Beni Sing, the Killadar, having been killed with most of the Rajpoots near the breach in the upper wall at the head of the ravine.



Delhi and Sadhul Gates, Gawilgar.

70. The only towers in the upper Fort of any size are those known as the Saon Killa, and the Bairam, Mojri, and Pirpata Bastions. The first is situated at the north-east extremity of the Fort, and commands the approach from the Chanderbagh Valley. The tower is 19 feet high, and is connected with the fortifications by a staircase leading to the walk along the battlements. The staircase is supported by an arch which faces a second wall and tower, measuring 45 feet in height. An attempt was made to take a Photograph of this end of the Fort, but the footpath to the spur was too precipitous to admit of the Camera being taken below the outer walls.

71. The Bairam and Mojri Bastions are built of cut stone, and command the approach from the south and west. The former is 57 feet in diameter with a drop of 50 feet. The inner curve is slightly in excess of two-thirds of a circle. It has 12 apertures below the walk on the parapet, six being intended for matchlocks, and six for guns. A small tablet bears a Persian inscription to the following effect :—" This Burj was built by Bairam. The like was never seen."

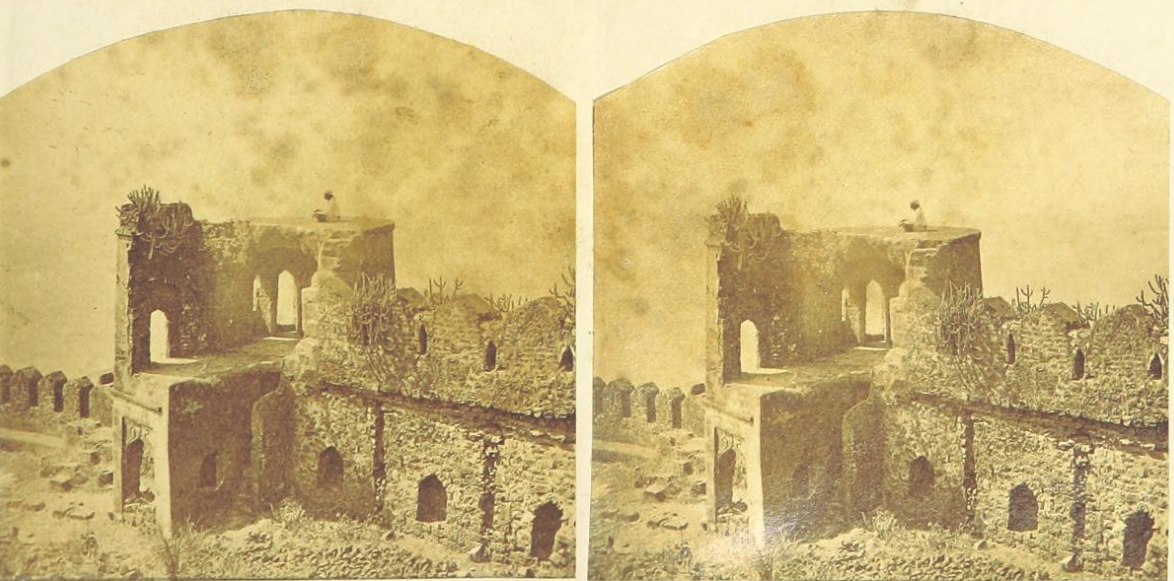
72. The following is a Photograph of the inner curve of the above Bastion, and a portion of the old wall connecting it with the battlements :—



Bairam Burj.—Inner view.

73. The Mojri Bastion forms the western angle of the Fort, and is 27 feet in diameter with a drop of 50 feet. Beneath is a curious Bastion, partly natural and partly artificial, formed from the rocks of the hill.

74. The Pirpata Towers were two in number, and situated on opposite sides of the Pirpata gateway. The one to the west, which was the highest and strongest, was thrown down in 1858, when the Fort was dismantled. That at present standing consists of an upper and lower chamber, octagonally shaped, and is apparently of a later date than any other portion of the Fort. The materials used are stone and brick, cemented and coated with lime. The following is a Photograph of this tower, and a portion of the old wall connecting it with the fortifications :—

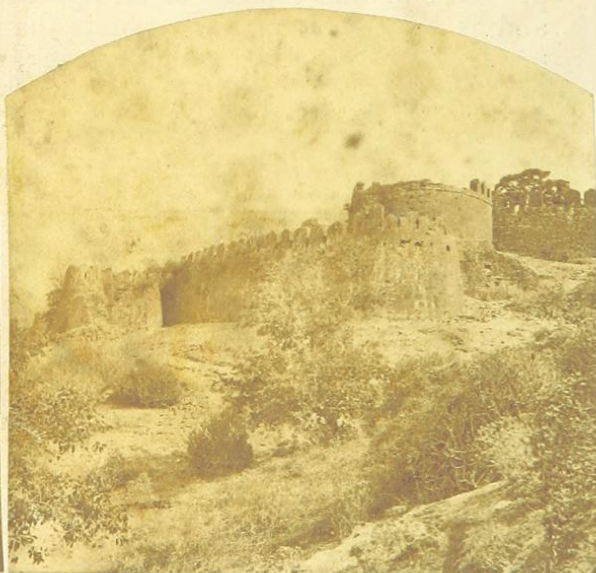
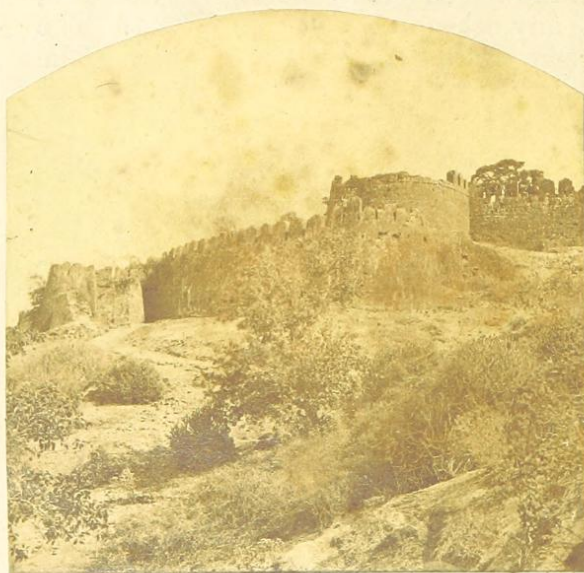


Pirpata Tower.

75. The fortifications of the northern face of the lower or small Fort consist of a double wall, two gates, and nine Bastions varying in height from 38 to 55 feet. The material used is cut stone and rocks quarried from the plateau, some of the blocks measuring as much as 28 cubic feet, or two tons in weight. The following Photographs will afford a clear idea of this portion of the Fort :—



Lower Fort and Machi-Talao.



Entrance to Lower Fort.

76. There are six tanks in the upper and two within the limits of the lower Fort. Of these, that known as the Deo-Talao is the largest, the dam being 426 feet in length, and faced throughout with cut stone and lime. It has a walk of nine feet on its summit, and a roadway at its side for laden animals. The water it contains, although abundant, is covered with a coating

of green vegetation which detracts from its appearance. Adjoining the Deo-Talao are two other tanks, but the water in both is similar to that in the Deo-Talao. The only other tank in the upper Fort that contains water during the dry months is that known as Bamani-Talao, situated in the centre of a small ravine that drains the eastern extremity of the Fort.

77. The lower Fort contains two tanks which are known as the Kuni and Machi-Talaos. The former is situated near the Fort walls, but the water it contains is never used, and is covered with a coating of green vegetation. That known as the Machi-Talao is situated immediately under the northern face of the Fort, and is that used by the Rajpoots and other inhabitants of the Fort, and by travellers from the plains to Chickulda; the road to the latter place passes over the dam of the tank.

78. In addition to the tanks above referred to, there are two wells in the upper and one in the lower Fort. The former are half filled with mud, and contain little water. That adjoining the Machi-Talao is apparently a spring from the tank, and is only used during the dry months, or as long as the water in the tank is below the circle of stones by which the well is surrounded.

79. There are ten guns in the large and one in the small Fort. All are without carriages and useless in their present state. The largest is that known as the Naogazi Gun situated near the Pirpata gateway, and of which the following is a Photograph:—



Naogazi Gun.

80. During the dismantling of the Fort in 1858, most of the guns were broken up and sold by auction. The following are the dimensions of those that were left on account of their uselessness, or the difficulty of breaking them up.

Naogazi Gun, iron—length 26 feet, bore $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lohari Gun, iron „ $19\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 11 „

Mortar of English or French manufacture—length $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, bore 10 inches, chamber eight inches.

Iron Gun—length $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, bore 10 inches.

„	„	14	„	„	8	„
„	„	$11\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	$9\frac{1}{2}$	„
„	„	$10\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	10	„
„	(broken)	$7\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	16	„
„	„	$9\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	$4\frac{1}{2}$	„
„	„	5	„	„	9	„
„	„	$4\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	5	„

81. There were two gardens in the upper and one in the lower Fort ; excepting a few fruit and flower trees, nothing remains of the former. That in the latter is now used for growing potatoes, and is very productive, the soil being annually enriched by the manure collected in the Fort.

82. The inhabitants of the lower Fort consist of 33 men, 21 women, and 15 boys, chiefly descendants of the former Garrison.

83. The only buildings in the upper Fort that are still entire, or so little injured as to afford a clear idea of what they were when first constructed, are the large and small Mosques, Shorakhana, and Powder Factory. Most of the other buildings are roofless, and so injured as to render it exceedingly difficult to form a clear idea of those pointed out as the remains of the Palace, Kil-ladar's house, and Kutchery. The following are Photographs of the large and small Mosques. The former is faced with sandstone brought up from the neighbourhood of Ellichpoor, and is believed to have been erected by Aurungzebe.



Large Mosque.



Small Mosque.

84. The following Photograph of the Deo and Sham tanks was taken during the hot season, when the water they contain reaches its lowest level. Both tanks are prettily wooded, but are seen to best advantage during the rainy season, when they are full of water, and the cactus and other bushes adjoining the banks are covered with blossoms of the wild jessamine.



Deo and Sham Tanks.

Scale 3 Inches = 1 Mile



On transfer paper by Mahomed Azeem, & Lith. by H. M. Smith, S. G. O. Calcutta, June, 1866.

Fort of Narnala.

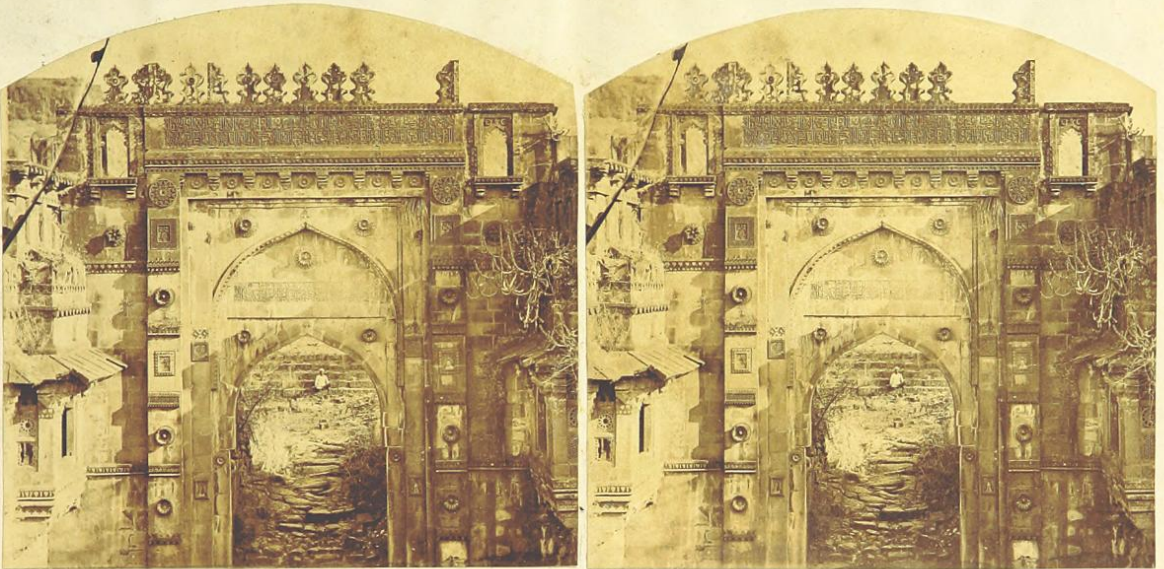
85. The Fort of Narnala, of which the above is a sketch, is situated upon one of the southern features of the Satpura Range, south of the village of Chousala and Bulbul, and about 12 miles north of the town of Akote; and is, in all probability, contemporaneous with the hill Forts of Gawilgar and Mahore, to which it is similar in design and extent.

Narnala consists of three portions known as the Taliagar, Narnala, and Jafrabad fortifications. The former is separated by a precipitous fall from Narnala, and has four towers, portions of a low wall, and the remains of a Musjid and other buildings on the plateau, which is surrounded by precipitous rocks varying from 60 to 100 feet in height. The towers command the footpaths by which the plateau is approached, and are apparently the most ancient portions of the Narnala fortification.

86. The Jafrabad fortification is situated on the opposite side of Narnala, from which it is separated by a double wall. It contains two tanks,

and consists of 16 towers and three gates, and a stone wall connecting the same.

87. The fortifications of Narnala consist of a wall varying in height from 25 to 40 feet with 67 flanking towers, six large and 21 small gates, and must have occupied many years in erecting; the material employed being cut stone cemented with lime. The tower commanding the approach from the Taliagar plateau is built upon a rock, which has been cut into the form of a Bastion 60 feet high. Steps have been cut upon the face of the rock, but they are so worn as to render the descent exceedingly perilous. No information could be obtained regarding the Chief or Chiefs by whom the Fort was erected, but there cannot be a question regarding its being a Hindoo or Jani fortification, although latterly occupied by Mahomedans by whom the Musjids, Sila Khana, and other buildings were erected, as well as the Makal and one or two other gates. The following are Photographs of the Makal gate, on which there are two Arabic inscriptions in excellent preservation :—



Makal Gateway.



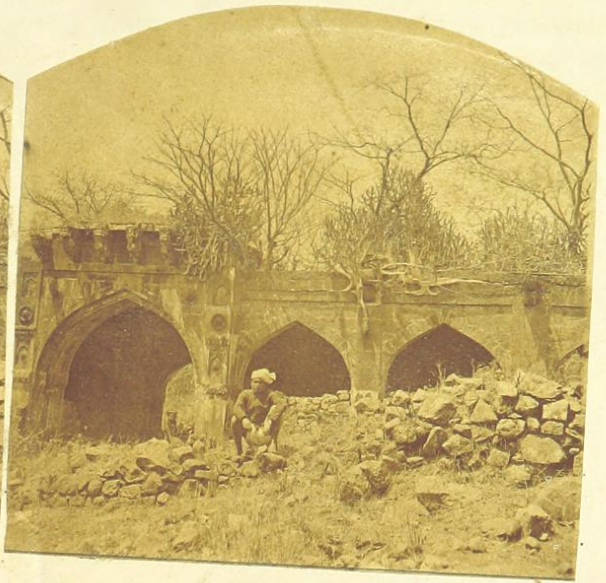
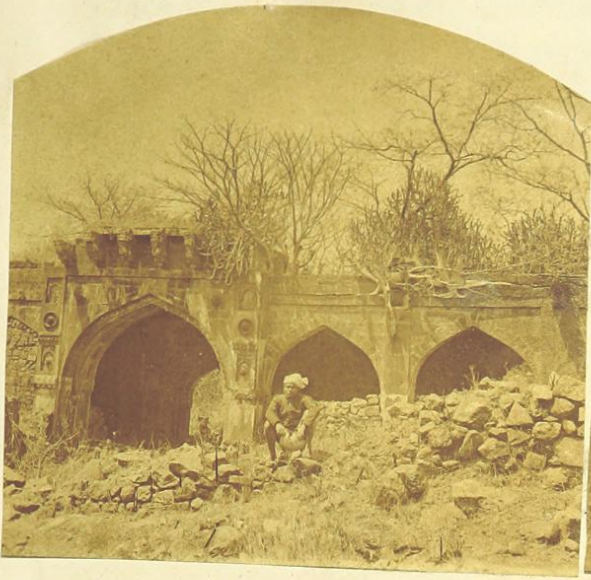
Side Balcony,—Makal Gateway.

88. There are altogether 19 tanks within the walls of Narnala, but of these only four retain water throughout the year, viz., Shakar Talao, Dobi Talao, Chandrawali Talao, and the Kamb Talao. The Shakar Talao is considered the principal tank, although the water it contains is not to be compared to that of the Dobi Talao, immediately north of the Jumma Musjid. Apparently some of the Chiefs of Narnala were aware of this, for there are the remains of an aqueduct supported upon stone arches connecting the Palace with this tank. A considerable portion of the aqueduct can still be traced; but owing to the inequalities of the ground it is difficult, without levelling, to say what portions were carried below the surface, and what above. The following is a Photograph of a portion of the Shakar Tank, the approach to which was formerly through two gates, which are still standing :—



Shakar Tank.

89. The ruins of what is believed to be the Palace of the former Chiefs of Narnala covers an area of 17,050 square yards. Portions of the outer walls are still in excellent preservation; but owing either to the removal of the interior rafters, or to the destructive agency of the Bir Tree, which can be seen on all the walls, most of the roofs have fallen in. To the south and west there are extensive cellars connected with each other, and protected by what appears to have been an outer court for the accommodation of the personal retainers of the Chief. The cellars are all arched and in excellent preservation, the outer walls being $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, and as sound as when they were completed. It is difficult to distinguish what portions of the Palace are Hindoo, and what Mahomedan; the additions being assimilated in design to the apartments adjoining the gateways of the Fort, and in other erections that are believed to be Hindoo. Most of the roofs that are still entire are arched; one, however, is flat and supported by rafters three inches apart. This adjoins two others that are arched, and appears to be the most recent of the additions. The following are Photographs of the entrances to the north and south divisions of the Palace. The latter is believed to have been erected by Mahomedans, and the former by Hindoo or Jains, having an entrance into the Shakar Tank, which was formerly enclosed by a wall, portions of which can still be traced :—

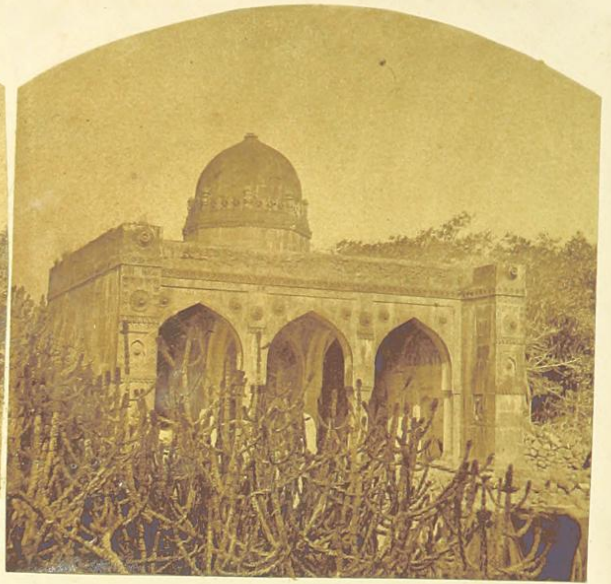
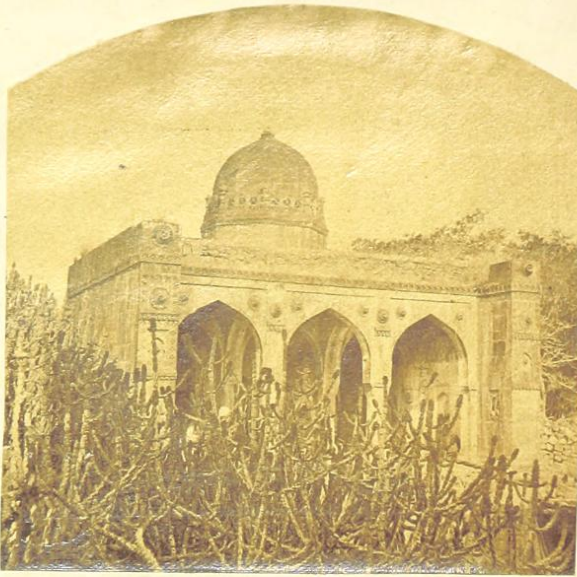


Mahomedan entrance to Palace.



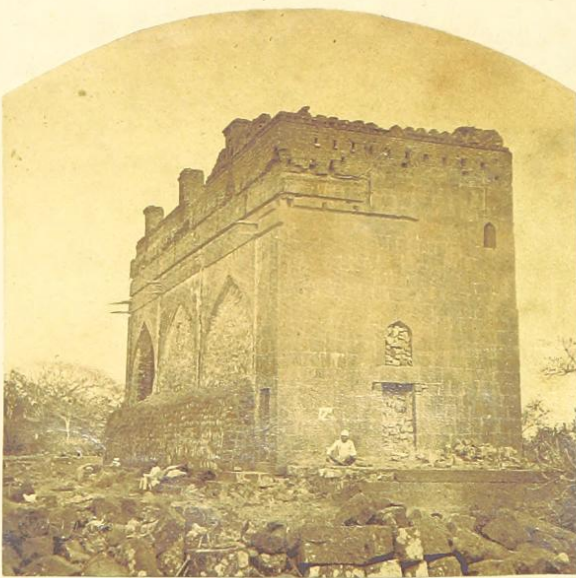
Hindoo or Jain entrance to Palace.

90. Adjoining the Palace is a substantial little Mosque in excellent preservation, and in which visitors usually locate themselves. It consists of six arches with a platform of stone, and the remains of a small reservoir in front, and is said to have been erected by Aurungzebe. The following is a Photograph of the view from the east, taken from the platform of the adjoining building:—



Aurungzebe's Mosque.

91. Immediately east of the Mosque is a Baradari, of which the people appear to know nothing more than of its having been used for storing grain. It consists of one room measuring 60 by 20 feet, the roof of which is supported by three arches similar in design to those of Aurungzebe's Mosque. In front of the arches are the pedestals of four stone pillars for supporting a verandah, and a stone platform 50 by 80 feet, in the centre of which is a reservoir, and the remains of a fountain. The original portion of the building is of cut stone, but a parapet of brick has been added to the top to render the roof private. The front entrance has been walled in, and the doors and windows of the staircase closed with boulders. The following is a Photograph of this building taken from a line west of the fountain in front of the central arch :—

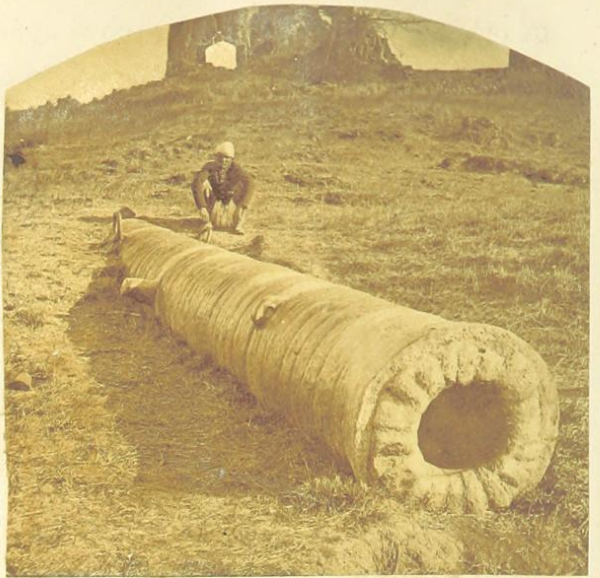


Baradari.

92. South of the Baradari, and under the wall that supports the remains of other buildings, are five arched apartments known as the Hatikhana, of cut stone and mortar. The whole are in excellent preservation although partially filled with mud. To the west of these is a small tank, the retaining wall of which has partially fallen in.

93. East of the Baradari is a very curious erection of cut stone and mortar, measuring 40 by 30 feet. It is approached by a flight of steps, and is divided into four cisterns 16 feet deep, which are at present full of water. Each cistern has a small aperture at top with grooves for iron hinges and locks. The top of the platform supports portions of nine stone arches, the remains, apparently, of a stone roof. To the south there are projecting beams of stone, intended apparently for the support of a small balcony. No information could be obtained regarding the object of this erection. The general impression appears to be that it was intended as a store house for oil and butter; but if so, it is difficult to understand the reason of each cistern being full of water. My own impression is that it is a Bhuddist or Jain well, and that it is connected by a pipe with the Shakar Tank, near which it is situated. In support of this, it may be noticed that the Jains, as a body, are more particular than Brahmins or Mahomedans regarding the water they drink; that some of them never drink water illuminated by the rays of the sun; and that all, whatever their wants, abstain between sun-set and sun-rise from eating or drinking, to avoid the risk of destroying insects.

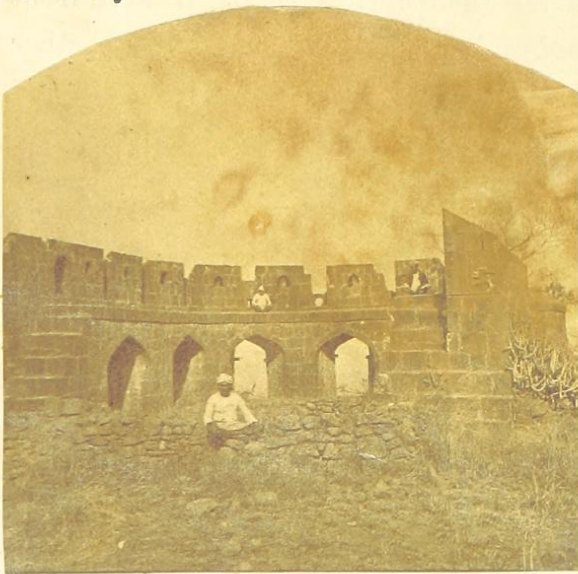
94. Adjoining the above is a substantial building of cut stone and mortar of five rooms, lighted by apertures from the top with a flight of stone steps to the roof, and two octagonal pillars supporting an open verandah in front and known as the Sila Khana, or sword and match-lock magazine. Whether used or not for this purpose, it has more of the appearance of a comfortable residence than any of the buildings in its vicinity. East of the Sila Khana is the remains of a building said to have been the Nagar Khana. Adjoining this are some ruins believed to have been a magazine for guns. To the west of the latter is a long black building of two rooms 80 by 32 and 32 by 20 feet, of cut stone and mortar, and known as the Powder Magazine. On a former visit, several large cases of powder were noticed under one of the arches of this building; but the contents of these have since been blown away by an Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, detached in 1859 for that purpose. Most of the guns have also been broken up and sold by auction. The large gun, of which the following is a Photograph, faces the town of Akote and is known as the Naogazi Gun, and has a Persian inscription to the effect that it was cast by Deo-stan or giants, but first set up and used by Atlu Beg in the year 1091 Hijri or A. D. 1670, during the occupation of the Fort by Aurungzebe:—



Naogazi Gun.

95. To the north of the Naogazi gun is the remains of the Jumma Musjid, which occupies the highest point of the Narnala plateau, and commands an extensive view of the Berar Valley as well as of the Range immediately north. Near the Jumma Musjid is the tomb of a Christian who is said to have been killed by the explosion of a gun. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of cut stone and mortar, with a stone cross on its summit. To the north-east of the Jumma Musjid is the remains of extensive buildings known as the Kutchery. Most of the roofs have fallen in, and the entire area is, more or less, overrun with thorny bushes. Adjoining the Kutchery is a stone baori, the water in which is covered with a coating of green vegetation. East of the baori is an idol called Ner Sing, which is believed by the people to cure snake bites.

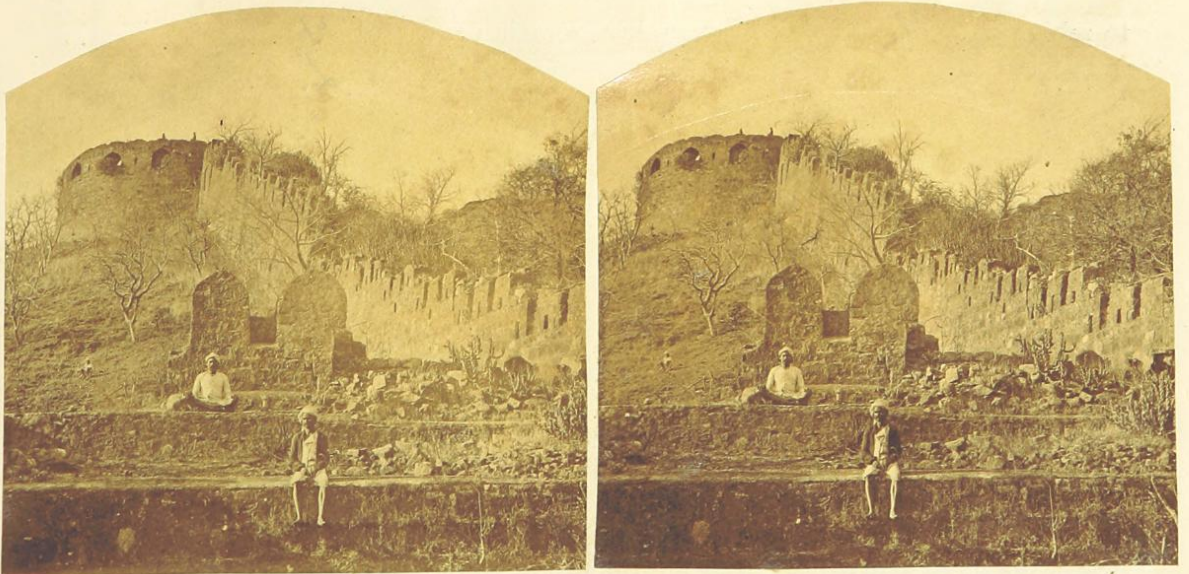
96. In addition to the buildings above referred to, there are many others of which no information could be obtained. Some appear to be Mausoleums, and others the remains of residences occupied by the subordinate Chiefs of the garrison. The following Photographs of the Pinjra or Cage Bastion and walls of the Fort will afford an idea of the labor and time required to cover several miles of the ridge with similar masses of stone masonry :—



Pinjra or Cage Bastion—inner view.



Pinjra or Cage Bastion—side view.



Fortified wall of Narnala.

97. The approach to Narnala is from Akote *vid* the village of Shanur, from which the ascent commences. The road is easy and practicable for laden bullocks, and enters Narnala through the Shanur, Menda and Mykal Gates. This is, no doubt, the principal entrance to the Fort, although most of the other gates have paths leading to the surrounding ravines, but few, if any, are at present practicable for laden animals. One of these routes, viz., that to the village of Bulbul, is deserving of particular notice, running as it does near a remarkable baori, and through extensive fields immediately below the northern walls of the Fort. At present few, if any, of these fields are cultivated; but as they can still be traced, and are of considerable extent, and fringed with mango and other trees, it is reasonable to believe that they were formerly cultivated by residents of the Fort. Adjoining the baori, or rather supported by the back wall of the same, is a peculiar mass of masonry without doors or windows of any kind, similar to the gartopes in some of the Bhuddist caves at Adjunta. No information could be obtained regarding this building, or the object of placing it near the well, the approach to which is down a flight of steps.

98. Narnala is at present wholly deserted, the Jemadar's guard having been removed in 1859 after the dismantling of the Fort. During the rains, buffaloes and cows are brought up from the plains and located at night in the principal buildings. Most of these are, in consequence, covered with cow-dung, to which may be attributed the rank vegetation noticeable in all the courts.

99. One of the curiosities of both Gawilgar and Narnala are the two large guns partially embedded in mud, which are said by the people to have been cast and brought up from the plains by Aurungzebe. No one who has visited either Fort and seen the heavy guns referred to will credit this statement, although a ravine is pointed out under Narnala, into which a third gun of the same size is said to have fallen while in transit to the latter Fort. Both guns are known as Naogazi, or nine yards in length, and are bound with massive hoops of iron. Intelligent Brahmins have gravely assured me that they were fired to satisfy Aurungzebe, and that the balls were thrown as far as Ellichpoor and Akote. The former place is 14 miles distant from Gawilgar, and the latter more than ten from Narnala. Photographs of both guns have been furnished in illustration of their size and peculiarities.

Size of the two large guns, and the distance they are said to carry.

100. The following is a Statistical Return of the population of Gangra for the year 1860-61 :—

Pergunnahs.	Houses.		Population.									Temples.		Total.	Police Chokies.	Bania shops.	Braziers.	Distilleries.	Gold-smiths.	Iron-smiths.	Carpenters.	Oil men.	Potters.	Annual Fairs.	Weekly Fairs.	Cattle.
	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Hindoos.*			Mahomedans.			Total.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.															
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.																		
Katkomb	1,384	1	1,385	2,126	1,964	2,433	1	1	...	6,525	...	...	1	...	1	18	...	7	1	4	5	2	4	8,396	
Byragar	912	9	921	1,325	1,289	1,380	11	9	12	4,026	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,779
Katkali	392	14	406	542	481	519	19	22	18	1,601	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	922
Saorimehal	167	27	194	283	247	333	35	33	42	973	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	690
Rupagar	247	5	252	306	279	243	8	8	3	847	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	545
Jamgar	81	...	81	96	94	150	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Gawilgar	244	5	249	357	337	418	6	6	3	1,127	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,024
Meilghat	359	35	394	468	490	453	48	58	69	1,586	3	...	3	...	...	7	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	1,337
Silona	143	2	145	191	187	309	2	...	...	689	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090
Narnala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mokote	98	...	98	135	150	169	...	...	...	454	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	178
Jilpi Anneir	966	15	981	1,510	1,516	1,492	21	15	16	4,570	1	1	2	...	9	18	4	4	1	10	5	2	2	2	3,857	

* Korkus, Nihals, Kolams, Gondes, and Hindoo Gowlies.

(Signed) J. MULHERAN, Surveyor,
In charge No. 2, Topol. Party, Hyderabad Survey.

Statement showing the actual cost per square mile on the area of Gangra Topographical surveyed by No. 2 Topographical Party, Hyderabad Survey, —Season 1860-61.

Extent of Principal and Secondary Triangulation, based upon the principal sides, Dhar to Asti, Dhar to Nilghar, of the great Arc Series.	Extent of Topographical Survey of Gangra, including connecting portions of the adjoining Pergunnahs.	Total cost,—Season 1860-61.	Average cost per square mile upon area Topographically surveyed.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
3,000 square miles	1,821 square miles	28,803 8 7	15 12 0	

(Signed) J. MULHERAN, Surveyor,
In charge No. 2, Topographical Party, Hyderabad Survey.

Alphabetical List of Latitudes, Longitudes and Heights.

No.	Names of Places.			Latitudes.			Longitudes.			Heights above sea.	REMARKS.
	A.			°	'	"	°	'	"		
1	A	...	H. S.	21	29	0·98	76	52	25·66	...	Gangra.
	Abapur	...	H. S.	"	26	0·78	77	19	25·17	...	Ditto.
	Akote	...	Fort	"	5	49·77	"	6	10·30	1168·1	
	Ambapati	...	H. S.	"	19	36·67	"	13	5·99	...	Ditto.
	Amla	...	H. S.	"	31	27·20	76	43	23·51	1621·0	
	Amneir	...	Fort Station	"	31	42·91	"	49	36·07	...	Ditto.
	Anjangao	...	Durgah.	"	9	45·31	77	21	2·81		
	Ashti	...	Free Station.	"	2	47·35	"	40	3·62		
	Asirghar	...	H. Fort.	"	28	18·14	76	20	9·20	2391·9	
	B.										
10	Bagdari	...	H. S.	21	34	51·82	77	36	46·26	...	Ditto.
	Bai	...	H. S.	"	46	27·79	76	58	25·71	2406·4	
	Bairat	...	H. S.	"	22	32·21	77	17	36·48	3974·6	Ditto.
	Bairda	...	H. S.	"	28	59·16	"	"	33·18	...	Ditto.
	Balkundu	...	H. S.	"	18	20·70	"	26	44·89	...	
	Bairaghar	...	H. S.	"	39	51·99	"	6	26·19	1870·4	Ditto.
	Batla	...	H. S.	"	42	19·47	"	2	26·93	...	
	Bela	...	H. S.	"	24	33·37	"	28	52·98	...	Ditto.
	Beladeo	...	H. S.	"	46	43·04	"	17	20·04	1819·1	
	Bepal	...	H. S.	"	40	58·32	"	13	56·23	...	Ditto.
20	Bimkamala	...	H. S.	"	21	25·75	"	19	37·74	...	Ditto.
	Bingara	...	H. S.	"	8	21·97	76	34	13·53	...	
	Borkeri	...	H. S.	"	27	41·72	77	19	56·63	...	Ditto.
	Bosarkera	...	H. S.	"	48	2·61	"	18	6·88	...	
	Bukru	...	H. S.	"	32	52·53	"	17	57·20	...	Ditto.
	Busimala	...	H. S.	"	17	43·32	"	14	6·24	3667·9	
	C.										
	Chadada	...	H. S.	21	48	25·72	77	11	10·91	1861·8	
	Chandgar	...	H. S.	"	4	42·63	76	25	26·87	...	
	Charmali	...	H. S.	"	11	26·02	"	46	14·01	...	Ditto.
30	Chichona	...	H. S.	"	13	43·14	77	14	22·99	...	
	Chikalda	...	Village.	"	23	59·59	"	21	32·76	3773·4	Ditto.
	Chikarda	...	H. S.	"	35	40·81	"	1	57·95	...	Ditto.
	Chiladari	...	H. S.	"	17	29·59	"	5	25·39	...	Ditto.
	Chipoli	...	H. S.	"	33	8·30	"	5	23·10	1704·3	Ditto.
	Choki	...	H. S.	"	40	21·74	"	16	45·58	2006·6	Ditto.
	Chondo	...	H. S.	"	28	51·76	"	28	2·25	...	Ditto.
	Chopan	...	H. S.	"	39	11·86	"	12	0·75	...	Ditto.
	Ditto	...	No. 2 H. S.	"	37	54·68	"	"	45·06	...	Ditto.
	Chorpahar	...	H. S.	"	23	59·97	"	38	10·31	3313·9	
	Ditto	...	No. 2 H. S.	"	23	17·64	"	34	51·11	...	
40	Chuna	...	H. S.	"	40	11·46	"	20	24·33	...	Ditto.
	Chundi	...	H. S.	"	19	35·59	76	44	20·11	...	Ditto.
	Churni	...	H. S.	"	36	52·65	77	33	9·46	2957·2	Ditto.
	D.										
	Dala-ke-tekri	...	H. S.	21	16	40·56	76	57	32·56	...	Ditto.
	Damat-tekri	...	H. S.	"	39	57·22	"	57	57·86	1984·7	
	Danapur	...	H. S.	"	6	28·91	"	50	19·05	...	
	Daoradeo Gt. tree	...	...	"	38	2·66	77	21	46·16	...	Ditto.
	Dara	...	H. S.	"	33	52·25	76	59	38·61	...	
	Darni	...	H. S.	"	35	48·48	"	58	40·33	...	Ditto.
	Daroba	...	H. S.	"	12	58·09	"	58	4·05	2817·5	Ditto.
50	Dartilai	...	H. S.	"	29	13·73	"	49	0·33	...	
	Darur	...	Tower.	"	10	20·99	77	5	44·08	...	
	Deogari	...	H. S.	"	14	18·92	"	1	34·62	...	Ditto.
	Derpani	...	H. S.	"	30	33·39	"	36	17·20	...	
	Dhar	...	Fort.	"	28	4·03	76	45	38·91	...	
	Ditto	...	H. S.	"	28	35·04	77	36	13·82	...	
	Dhokna	...	H. S.	"	42	3·51	"	35	22·96	...	
	Dipmal	...	H. S.	"	11	59·07	"	8	26·99	...	Ditto.
	Dokana Tree Banyan.	...	...	"	42	17·16	"	36	4·57	...	
	Dorkut	...	H. S.	"	23	18·80	"	12	53·51	...	Ditto.
60	Dulghat	...	H. S.	"	15	9·09	76	48	14·41	...	Ditto.
	E.										
	Ellichpoor	...	Cantonment.	21	17	32·60	77	33	19·33	1376·9	Artillery Officers' roof.
	Ditto	...	City.	"	14	26·22	"	33	21·15	1326·8	Sultangari Fort.
	G.										
	Gawilghar	...	H. S.	21	22	7·11	77	22	53·53	3595·1	Gangra.
	Ditto	...	Mosque.	"	22	18·05	"	22	59·09	...	Ditto.
	Goberbaldi	...	H. S.	"	22	58·86	76	41	54·60	1656·5	Ditto.
	Golai	...	H. S.	"	21	23·43	"	56	11·45	...	Ditto.

No.	Names of Places.			Latitudes.			Longitudes.			Heights above sea.	REMARKS.
				°	'	"	°	'	"		
	Gomomal	...	H. S.	21	23	8-03	77	3	51-11	...	Gangra.
	Gorida	...	H. S.	"	37	53-46	"	7	32-91	1861-9	Ditto.
	Gota	...	H. S.	"	28	3-55	"	6	10-10	1960-7	Ditto.
	H.										
70	Hasari	...	H. S.	21	31	42-97	77	22	31-09	3173-8	Ditto.
	Haldubaira	...	H. S.	"	18	36-85	76	52	18-55	...	Ditto.
	J.										
	Jakra	...	H. S.	21	24	56-54	77	34	8-13	3549-1	
	Jalgao	... Fort Station.	H. S.	"	2	58-65	76	34	34-68		
	Jamba	...	H. S.	"	35	2-16	77	13	43-44	2167-4	Ditto.
	Ditto (across Tapti River)	...	H. S.	"	53	6-33	"	10	23-13	2539-8	
	Jamode	... Fort Station.	H. S.	"	6	23-85	76	38	55-58		
	Jamri	...	H. S.	"	20	39-18	77	7	15-12	...	Ditto.
	Japana Deo	...	H. Tree.	"	29	24-72	"	4	1-61	...	Ditto.
	Jeri	...	H. S.	"	12	6-68	76	52	37-76	2409-9	Ditto.
80	Ditto	... No. 2	H. S.	"	"	17-68	"	53	48-49	...	Ditto.
	Jilpi	...	H. S.	"	26	14-42	"	50	15-48	1684-3	Ditto.
	Jupa	...	H. S.	"	49	52-54	77	6	6-71		
	K.										
	Kalamkar	...	H. S.	21	33	30-45	76	52	15-16	1450-6	Ditto.
	Kalhardeo	...	H. S.	"	37	57-51	"	46	34-63	1704-9	
	Kamda	...	H. S.	"	39	35-34	77	10	15-88	...	Ditto.
	Kamla	...	H. S.	"	31	15-47	"	32	10-63	3844-8	
	Karota	...	H. S.	"	49	30-94	"	29	8-34	1932-5	
	Katkali	...	H. S.	"	16	40-34	"	6	53-87	3587-2	Ditto.
	Kekra	...	H. S.	"	44	59-08	"	7	50-03		
90	Kukru	...	H. S.	"	29	34-78	"	31	13-59	3834-4	
	Kupa	...	H. S.	"	43	59-91	"	31	15-24	2148-8	Ditto.
	L.										
	Laip	...	H. S.	21	38	9-58	77	22	52-88	2466-2	Ditto.
	Lohada	...	H. S.	"	27	10-46	"	31	18-68		
	M.										
	Mahagao	...	H. S.	21	12	1-17	77	10	38-74	...	Ditto.
	Ditto	... No. 2	H. S.	"	14	27-20	"	10	39-70	...	Ditto.
	Malar	...	H. S.	"	34	14-14	"	11	28-65		
	Malkapur	...	H. S.	"	15	20-59	"	22	9-58		
	Masona	...	H. S.	"	22	57-27	"	33	35-36		
	Masondi	...	H. S.	"	26	39-24	"	24	15-13	3784-3	Ditto.
100	Merki	...	H. S.	"	23	57-87	"	26	21-41	...	Ditto.
	Mota	...	H. S.	"	24	8-14	"	24	42-91	...	Ditto.
	N.										
	Narnala	...	H. S.	21	14	15-32	77	4	13-47	3161-1	Ditto.
	Nilgarh	...	H. S.	"	45	49-92	"	41	45-92		
	Nisana	...	H. S.	"	52	28-27	"	36	36-08		
	O.										
	Omraoti	...	Kutchery.	20	56	17-36	77	49	10-61	1332-9	
	Opadkera	...	H. S.	21	15	59-28	"	25	13-21		
	P.										
	Palaskera	...	H. S.	21	14	18-98	77	17	23-63	...	Ditto.
	Palaskondi	...	H. S.	"	16	59-09	76	43	15-93	...	Ditto.
	Panasi	...	H. S.	"	41	35-00	77	33	7-15	...	Ditto.
110	Pandia	...	H. S.	"	33	9-20	"	27	5-63	3367-4	Ditto.
	Patola	...	H. S.	"	19	12-37	76	58	23-19	2776-7	Ditto.
	Patradeo	...	H. S.	"	45	22-69	77	12	26-02		
	Pepardol	...	H. S.	"	11	7-20	76	40	36-99	3150-4	
	Pepri	...	H. S.	"	44	59-91	77	4	3-45	1889-7	
	R.										
	Rabaun	...	H. S.	21	23	18-83	76	54	52-74	...	Ditto.
	Ditto	...	H. Tree.	"	23	20-61	"	54	52-54	...	Ditto.
	Ranigohan	...	H. S.	"	19	24-95	"	49	7-22	...	Ditto.
	Rao	...	H. S.	"	41	57-25	77	27	53-43	...	Ditto.
	S.										
	Seomate	...	H. S.	21	32	56-52	77	26	10-05	3359-7	Ditto.
120	Shamerdeo	...	H. S.	"	22	48-91	76	33	32-08		
	Silona	...	H. S.	"	27	34-08	77	27	5-73	...	Ditto.
	Ditto	... No. 2	H. S.	"	"	21-38	"	"	47-69	...	Ditto.

No.	Names of Places.			Latitudes.			Longitudes.			Heights above sea.	REMARKS.
	Somthana	...	H. S.	21	13	11-89	76	56	8-38	...	Gangra.
	Sonala	...	Fort Station	"	7	27-19	"	46	57-54	...	
	Soserda	...	H. S.	"	25	10-21	"	49	4-46	...	Ditto.
	T.										
	T	...	Tree.	21	39	4-09	77	7	56-41	...	Ditto.
	Taimra	...	H. S.	"	33	59-73	76	54	2-42	...	Ditto.
	Tarobanda	...	H. S.	"	25	58-42	77	12	15-31	2729-5	Ditto.
	Tekaria	...	H. S.	"	34	46-60	76	55	17-01	...	Ditto.
130	Titauba	...	H. S.	"	26	52-60	"	56	28-12	...	Ditto.
	U.										
	Ukala	...	H. S.	21	40	14-48	77	29	46-27	2671-5	Ditto.
	X.										
	X	...	Tree on Hill.	21	31	33-53	77	30	39-66		
	Y.										
133	Yekti	...	H. S.	21	43	39-51	77	23	2-72	1859-2	Ditto.

(Signed) J. MULHERAN, Surveyor,
In charge No. 2 Topographical Party, Hyderabad Survey.





